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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/690,801	10/22/2003	Stuart S. Goldstein	P2002J095 (US2)	5620

7590

07/14/2006

ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company
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EXAMINER

SINGH, PREM C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1764

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/690,801

Applicant(s)

GOLDSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Prem C. Singh

Art Unit

1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-8 and 10-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-8 and 10-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/15/06.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Objection to claim 6 is withdrawn.

Amendment to claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, and 20 and cancellation of claims 5 and 9 is noted.

Claim 10 is objected to because it depends on the cancelled claim 9.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Art Unit: 1764

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-4, 6-8, and 10-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golem et al. ("Conversion of Fixed-Bed Reformers to UOP CCR Platforming Technology") in view of Defresne et al. (US 5,854,162).

The Golem reference discloses a process in which a fixed-bed catalytic reformer unit is revamped so that at least one of the fixed-bed reactors is converted to a moving-bed reactor. All fixed-bed reactors may be converted to moving bed reactors. The moving bed reactor requires catalyst feeding and recovery facilities. A catalyst regenerator is also added to the unit. By performing this revamping, the resulting product from the reactor has improved quality and yield as compared to the product from the fixed-bed unit. The revamped unit is operated at lower pressures (i.e., 100 psi vs. 300 psi or 690 kPa vs. 2068 kPa). The catalyst used in the process contains platinum on a support. The catalyst is believed to be the same as claimed. The revamp

Art Unit: 1764

in the manner disclosed by Golem is believed to result in a unit that is operated as claimed. See the entire document, especially pages 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and figure 9.

The Golem reference does not disclose a catalyst regeneration facility that is not integrated with the reactor from which the catalyst is removed.

The Dufresne reference discloses a reforming process in which the catalyst is regenerated offsite. See column 3, lines 31-44 and column 4, lines 16-37.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of the Golem reference by using an offsite regenerator as suggested by Dufresne because this would allow better control of the two principle regeneration steps.

Regarding the pressure conditions, the revamping as disclosed by Golem results in lower pressures used in the process. The actual pressures used would be based on the desired composition of the product and one having ordinary skill in the art would adjust such pressures accordingly.

Response to Arguments

The Applicant argues, "The two full conversion options described by Golem, of course, entail "conversion" of the fixed bed reactors to moving bed reactors, *but with the addition of a full size integrated regenerator* so that the claim requirement of the catalyst

Art Unit: 1764

being transferred to a non-integrated regeneration facility (claims 1, 18) is not met; neither is the claim 20 requirement of using a shared regenerator.

The Applicant's argument is not persuasive because Figures 9-11 of Golem clearly show regenerator unit separate from the reactor train. This regenerator can be operated as a non-integrated regeneration facility or as a shared regenerator.

The Applicant argues that there is no suggestion in Dufresne that the catalyst should be transferred during normal continuous operation to a non-integrated regeneration facility, as required in claims 1 and 18.

The Applicant's argument is not persuasive because Dufresne discloses, " The regeneration process of this invention is carried out offsite, i.e., carried out outside a hydrocarbon treatment unit, preferably a catalytic reforming unit, and more generally away from the refinery site. The catalyst is removed from the reaction zone in the refinery then regenerated before its return to these zones." (Column 4, lines 32-37).

The Applicant argues, "Claims 8 and 19, as amended, specify that the modified unit is operated at a pressure within the range of 1035 to 22620 kPag (150 to 380 psig) and at a value which is lower than that of the fixed bed reactor before conversion. Claim 11 also specifies a reduced pressure relative to the regime prior to conversion. This mode of conversion and operation is neither described nor suggested by Dufresne nor Golem nor by a combination of the two."

The Applicant's argument is not persuasive because Golem specifies an average reactor pressure of 265 psig (Page 9, last paragraph) and the reactor pressure in the Hybrid CCR conversion = 171 psig (Page 12, Case 2 Table).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

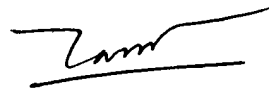
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prem C. Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-6381. The examiner can normally be reached on MF 6:30 AM-3:00 PM.

Art Unit: 1764

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on 571-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ps/070606

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Zamm", written over a horizontal line.